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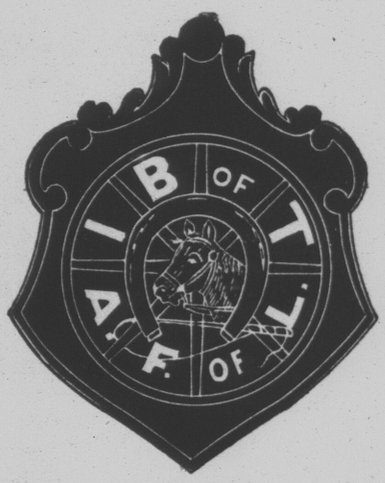
THE TEAMSTERS

NOVEMBER

OFFICIAL



MAGAZINE

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF TEAMSTERS

Lacks Jan. 1906.

The Teamsters

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters

VOLUME III. NOVEMBER, 1905. NUMBER 1.

SELF RELIANCE

We are constantly receiving communications from our local unions complaining of the lack of support given them by other local unions in their several localities. Of course it is absolutely necessary to have the support of all the organized workers in the district in which the local is situated for it to be a success, but our local unions must not get into the habit of depending upon the others too much and become discouraged and throw up their hands when they do not receive proper support from other organizations.

The letters received complain that the local unions do not ask for the card of the teamster when material is being delivered at the job, shop or other places of business where other union workmen are employed. We believe that all should demand the card of the teamster when having coal, laundry and all other things delivered. We know that local unions live and thrive where such support is given, but we recommend to our local unions that they have more confidence in themselves, more confidence in their ability to obtain that for which they strive, shorter hours and better wages. If the teamsters will but rely upon their own strength and power through thorough organization of all the teamsters in their locality, it will aid them materially in securing better conditions.

The best and most proper way to secure the support of the other organized workers is for the teamsters themselves to purchase none but strictly union made articles. Be in a position to go to your central body and say, "my hat, coat, shoes, cigars, tobacco and in fact all others articles which I wear and use bear the union label," that we patronize the Carriage Workers, Horseshoers and all other tradesmen whenever and however we possibly can. In return for this we ask that trade unionists demand the card of the teamster when material is being delivered to his house or place of business. Be in a position to visit

the local unions in your locality and make known your wants. Education will do wonders. We would recommend that our locals appoint committees, say, two from each local, to visit the other organized unions in their locality and impress upon them the necessity of patronizing none but union teamsters. To go properly before each body of organized workers. it will be necessary for the teamsters themselves to have none but union made articles upon their person. Let our locals who write in complaining try this scheme for a short time and I believe that the results will be wonderful. Our locals should learn to depend upon themselves through thorough organization to get better results. Other trades do it and we advise the teamsters to do likewise. They should have confidence in themselves and a little more self-reliance. Locals who have adopted this plan have found that it has proven a success.

C. P. Shea.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

In the last issue of our Magazine we set forth the basis for a proper referendum in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. To be productive of the most good, however, there must be something more than the referendum attached to the organization. While not a delegate to the Toledo convention, being detained on account of sickness, the records will show that through Brother McCune, of Local No. 42, Lynn, Mass.. we forwarded to that convention a resolution for the adoption of the initiative and referendum, which received little attention at the hands of the delegates present.

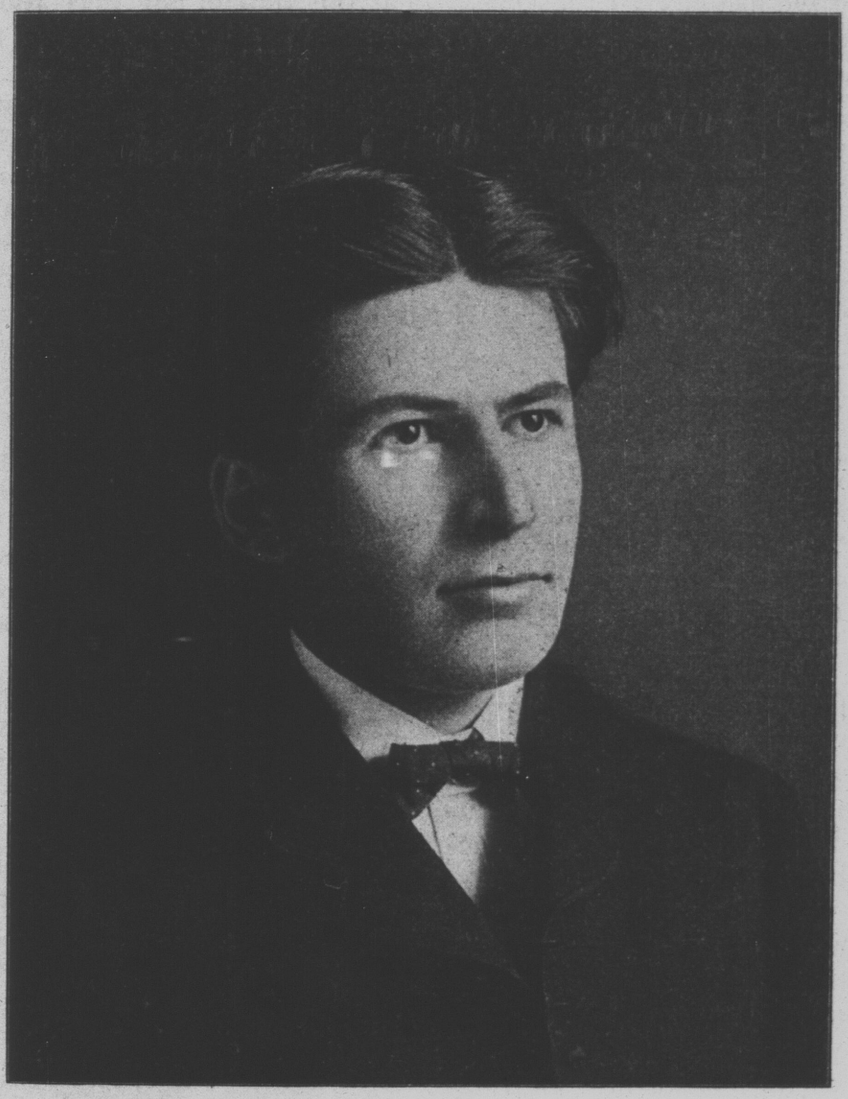
To give the rank and file a proper chance to have the say as to who shall be elected as officers of the International Organization and how the office shall be governed, it is necessary that the initiative also be adopted. Some system must be devised whereby members of the local unions or any local union with proper endorsement can offer for consideration any law or nominate for office any person whom they see fit. For instance, if a Local Union in Chicago desires to place in nomination a man for President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, they should have the right to do so whether they have delegates at the convention or not. The records of the last two conventions will show that the chair has always ruled that any member of the organization. whether a delegate or not, was eligible for any office in the gift of the International Union. To be a democratic organization, we believe that the members should have the right to nominate for office any man whom they see fit; that the nomination should be brought before the local union and receive its endorsement, then submitted with the other nominations to be voted on under the referendum.

It will take time and considerable work to inaugurate such a system in the I. B. of T., and it will take hard and arduous work to complete the system, but in view of all that has recently taken place and the action of the disgruntled and dissatisfied members in their endeavor to disrupt the organization, we believe that the best interest of all demand that such a system be put into effect.

The records of our last convention show that no resolution calling for such a law was ever offered for consideration. but such a recommendation will be offered in the next convention. A system as perfect as we can make it will be offered for the consideration of the delegates.

We believe that it would be consistent with good policy for all local unions to draft what they consider to be the proper method of referring all matters of interest to the referendum and forward the same to headquarters for the consideration of the delegates who will assemble in our next convention. There is something more in

adopting a referendum than merely going on record by a vote of the delegates and saying that we will adopt the referendum for use in our organization. Laws must be enacted which will make it possible for us to have a proper and fair referendum. Let all local unions, and especially those men who are howling for referendum now, take note of this fact and draft what they consider to be a good system of referendum and forward it to headquarters to be submitted to the next convention. Do not let them come to the next convention as they did to the last one with no suggestions to offer, but immediately upon the adjournment of the convention cry for the referendum. Had they been sincere in their desire for the referendum, or known what the referendum means, or the proper method of adopting a referendum, they would certainly have brought in their resolution for the consideration of the delegates. The laws of our constitution provides now as heretofore that all local unions have the right to forward resolutions to headquarters to be submitted for the consideration of the delegates at the



A. J. DEAN,

Secretary and Treasurer of Local Union 752, recently elected to represent the Illinois State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, at Pittsburg, in the convention of the A. F. of L.

convention. They have never availed themselves of this provision of the constitution, but have seen fit to go out of their way to hinder the progress of the organization. Such acts will gain nothing for them and we are certain are detrimental to the best interests of those whom we are elected to serve.

We earnestly request local unions to give careful consideration to the above and enact such resolutions as you may deem proper for the adoption of a referendum system in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.—C. P. S.

EMPLOYERS' THUGS.

Mr. Job's Strike-breaking Methods Explained.

Light Thrown Also on Accusations Brought Against Strikers—Employers' Association Agent Tells Tales Out of School.

During the Chicago Teamsters' strike Frank Curry received a great deal of favorable mention in the plutocratic organs. He was the "fearless strikebreaker" and the "able lieutenant" of Mr. Frederick W. Job, secretary of the Chicago Employers' Association. One day Curry received an unmerciful beating and the Associated Press sent out lurid accounts of how "union thugs" had assaulted Curry and the Parry organs boiled over with rage at the "dastardly outrage."

Now comes the "able lieutenant" and makes a public statement, printed in the Hammond (Ind.) Advocate, in which he charges the immaculate Job with being one of the most treacherous villains that has succeeded in remaining outside of the penitentiary. Curry's story is reported as follows, and it may be taken for granted that it will not be circulated by the capitalist press this time, as were his stories during the strike, when he was lauded to the skies as a great hero:

"There appeared in Chicago papers some time ago an article stating that I was assaulted by union sluggers and badly beaten. I wish to state that I was not molested by any union men at all. I was assaulted by two of Fred Job's sluggers, and as the talk is going so far I will let some of that cat out of the bag. If Job monkeys with me again I will let the whole thing loose.

"Some weeks ago Job wanted me to do certain work I did not like. One of them was to take command of a crew of sluggers and go out and incite the striking teamsters to violence. I refused and demanded my money for work I had done. He refused unless I obeyed his latest orders.

"I told Job if he would not settle with me in full that I would turn him and his assistants up for grafting, that I would see the head men of the Employers' Association and tell them about the money that was grafted from the Employers' Association.

"Then Job got more sociable and told me to go back to St. Louis and he would send me the money. Then Job got his chief lieutenant, Tom Magrane, who was discharged from the police force for scandal some time ago, to assault me in Job's office.

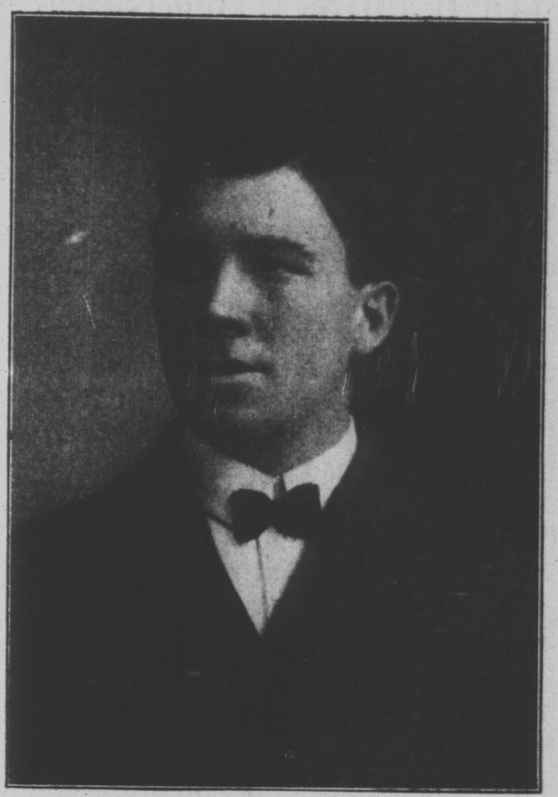
"Dudley Taylor and Job tried to hold me while Magrane licked me, but I shook them off and whipped Magrane. Then they threatened to have me arrested and to kill me if I did not leave town.

"I did not leave, and again Job sent a man named Dresher to my room in the Grand Pacific to try and compromise with me and to send me away. That also failed; and next a man named J. A. Sanford came to me and told me to be on the lookout, that a man named Gamble (one of Job's men) came to him and tried to hire him to slug me.

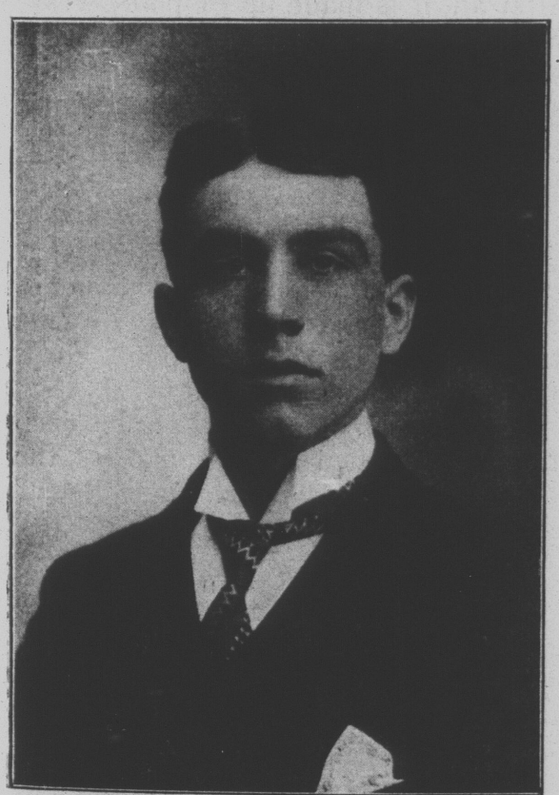
"Then it came that this man, named Lowery, an ex-St. Louis criminal, one of Job's lieutenants, and a St. Paul man, attacked me with two blackjacks."—U. M. M. Journal.

THE "GOOD NIGGER" OF THE LABOR STRUGGLE.

In the old days of chattel slavery, a certain type of slave was loudly praised by the master class as the "good nigger." The "good nigger" bore much the same relation to his fellow slaves that the widely advertised steer of the Chicago stockyards bore to the other cattle which he led one by one to the shambles. Such slaves as could be trusted to serve their master's interests by treachery to their fellow-slaves were "good niggers." In our day the struggle for economic freedom is different in many particulars, but not in general character, from that of slavery days; and there is a type of workman now who answers to the characteristics of the "good nigger" then. An example of the modern "good nigger" organized is the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; and the Order of Railway Conductors appears to be a fair second. These organizations are prompt to denounce any movement to check the rapacity of railroad monopolies. They serve their masters not only in their regular work for wages, but as citizens in influencing legislative bodies, and in influencing elections. They reject open and honest politics on principles calculated to serve labor interests in general; but their influence is at the service of their masters whenever the plundering power of railroads is menaced. Like the "good nigger" of slavery days, they expect to benefit themselves by a loyalty to their masters which involves treachery to their fellows. And for this despicable kind of faithfulness they are duly rewarded by their masters through the newspapers they control. They are praised and applauded, as the "good nigger" was praised and applauded for like fidelity fifty years ago. Labor organizations of this sort are the "good niggers" of the present stage of the irrepressible conflict.—The Public.



EDWARD MURPHY,
Seventh Vice President.



GEO. W. BRIGGS,
General Auditor International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

"IS THE CHURCH OPPOSED TO WORKINGMEN?"

By Charles Stelzle.

"The church has always been against the workingman"—so some men are wont to say. I shall not discuss the purely theoretical arguments in this connection. Neither do I propose to make this a theological treatise; nor yet shall I discuss religion as such. There are some well known historical facts which may and should be produced against the statement at the head of this article.

In the first place, its founder, Jesus Christ, was not against workingmen. Never were more sympathetic words spoken to the "common people" than were uttered by Jesus Christ. We are told that "the common people heard him gladly." He himself was a carpenter and he must necessarily have had a workingman's sympathies. He constantly rebuked the oppressors of the poor. The men whom he selected as his disciples and who were the first promoters of the church were workingmen. During the first centuries of its history, the church received its strongest support from the great labor guilds of that period—the labor unions we would now call them—and it is not impossible that Jesus himself was a member of the Carpenters' Guild in Nazareth.

In the second place, the prophets of the church were not opposed to workingmen. The strongest indictments of the labor agitator against society to-day are chosen from the sayings of the prophets as they are recorded in the Scriptures.

Furthermore, the Text-Book of the church is not opposed to workingmen. The principles laid down by its writers would solve the social question if faithfully lived out by both the capitalist and the laborer. Hardly a book treating on political economy which was used in any university ten years ago but is out of date to-day. The Bible is the only Book always up-to-date, and it is the only text-book which the church officially recognizes.

Again, the leaders in the great religious movements in history were not opposed to workingmen. Indeed, most of them were workingmen themselves. The great religious movements had their origin among the common people. They were fought for by workingmen, of whom thousands upon thousands shed their blood because they believed in the great principles involved.

Finally, the preachers of to-day as a class, are not opposed to workingmen. Many of them could be named who fearlessly denounce the sins of the rich as well as the sins of the poor. Eager to help, they are asking what they may do in a practical way to assist in raising the standard of living for the workingman.

In the light of all this is it fair to make the statement that the church is opposed to workingmen? I confess that the church has not done all that she should for humanity, because, after all, it is made up of poor, weak, mortals. But give her credit for what she has done. You would demand the same treatment for trades unions, and rightfully so.

ONE ON UNCLE PETER.

Little Bobby—Uncle Peter, what makes the days longer in summer?

Uncle Peter (to be merry with Little Bobby)—The heat, Bobby. Heat, you know, expands things.

Little Bobby (after some deep thinking)—Then what makes the nights longer in winter, Uncle Peter?

Little grains of powder,
Little gobs of paint,
Make a girl's complexion
Look like what it ain't.

MADE SAFE.

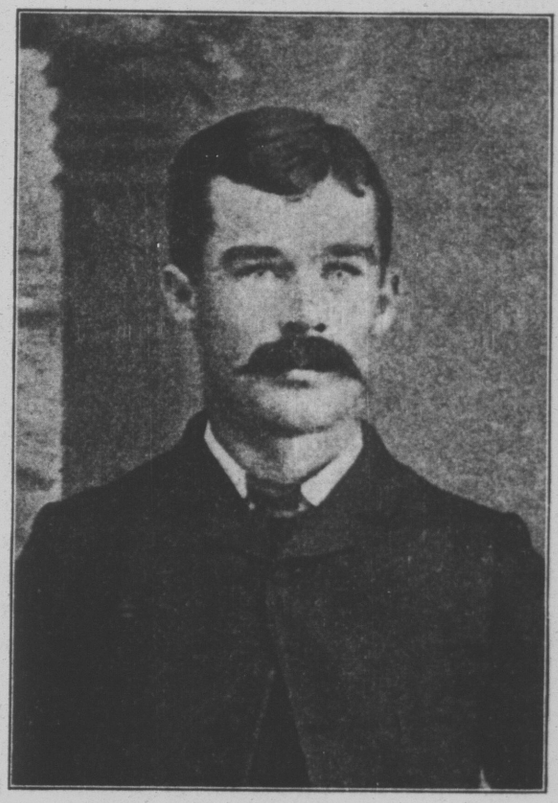
Coy—Is marriage such a perilous path?

Joy—Not when there is plenty of dust on it.—New York Times.

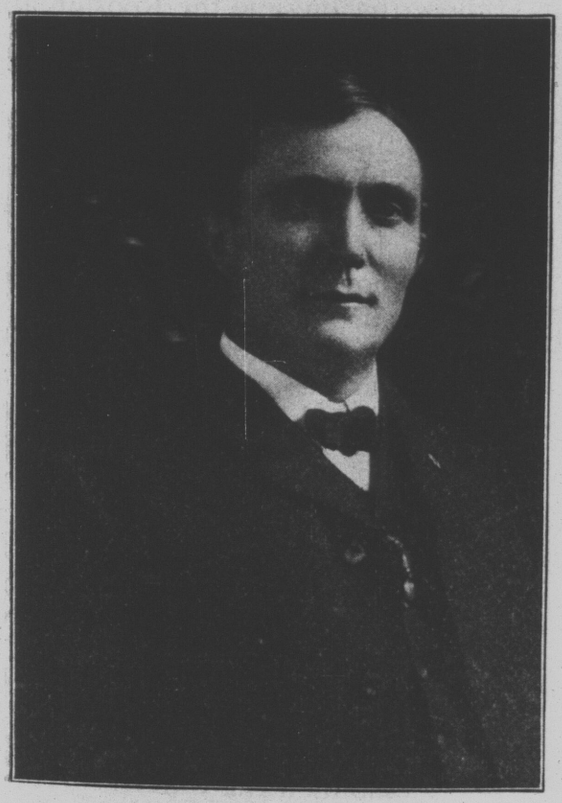
THE CHINESE MUST NOT COME.

There seems to be a well-defined policy of interested parties to induce Congress at its forthcoming session to let down the bars to the hordes of Chinese coolie laborers so that they may come into the United States and its possessions. Some ministers of the gospel also are consciously or unconsciously giving their services to this venal project. If consciously, they appear to be more concerned in the welfare of the Chinese than of the American people. If unconsciously, they should study the facts and the history of Chinese immigration into the United States and other countries.

Of course, there is reason for complaint against the indiscriminate immigration of peoples from other countries, and all realize that some better regulation and restriction are essential in regard to this, but such classes of immigration can not be considered on parallel lines when discussing the immigration of Chinese laborers.



E. J. GLENN,
President L. U., No. 636, Buffalo, N. Y.



W. A. NEER,
President L. U., No. 753, Chicago.

The Chinese are unassimilable. Their civilization is entirely at variance with that of the American people. The Chinese and the Caucasians can not live, prosper, and progress side by side in the same country. The whole history of Chinese immigration to any country on the face of the globe in appreciable numbers has demonstrated this time and time again. They have dominated wherever they have entered, unless they have been driven out by the force of arms or excluded before their numbers were permitted to attain an overwhelming influence. Their domination is not because of higher attainments, but because of their subtlety, their lack of wants, interests, or desires; because they are cheap laborers and cheap merchants, and thus industrially and commercially freeze out their competitors, the American workmen, and even the American business men. This

has been demonstrated on the Pacific coast and in the Sandwich Islands, as well as in the Philippines.

American workingmen realize the great danger, not only to them and their interests, but to all the people of our country. Business men, students, and observers are in entire accord upon this question of the necessity of excluding Chinese laborers from coming to the United States.

Workmen are second to none in their regard for their fellow men without consideration from whence they hail; but they would be less than human did they disregard the lessons of the past and the dangers which would threaten not only their standard of life, but every hope for the safety of themselves in the present and those who will come after them.

The economic, social, religious, and political life of our entire people is at stake in this question, and they will not tamely submit to a false sentimentality to please the few sordid profit mongers who, for a slight monetary gain, would endanger the future of our republic. Aye, they will not submit even to the possibility of this backward movement though it ruffles the sentimentality and vanity of a few ministers of the gospel who, by the way, might better devote their talents and energies to the effort for the uplift of the workers of our own country.

The so-called Chinese boycott of American products, the activity of the sugar planters of Hawaii who have again evinced their love for the Chinese, the subtle tactics pursued in certain quarters by employers antagonistic to organized labor, the effusions of some preachers—all bear the stamp of a carefully concocted plan to "modify," with the hope of ultimately nullifying, the entire policy of the American people to keep the Chinese from coming to any place where our flag flies.

The American workmen, the American people, must be equally, if not more, alert than those who would, either for the greed of gain or a false sentimentality, undermine our civilization.

The bars must not, and will not, be let down for the Chinese.

IRISHMEN IN DISGUISE.

While readin' the papers, an' watchin' the capers,
Of Rooshin and Jap on the land an' sea,
It sets me to guessin' why names should be missin'
Which should be conspikous where fightin' is free.
Now, where are the Reillys, the Caseys and Kileys,
And all of the tribes of the Macs and O's?
There nivir was fightin' or wrongs to be rightin',
But some of those boys would be strikin' the blows.

The longer I ponder the struggle out yonder,
Where the Jap and the Rooshin are flirtin' with fame,
The more I'm decidin' the Irishman's hidin'
Behind the quare front of the hathenish name.
When you read of Patriskey and Michaelcomisky,
You'll know they're not Rooshins at all, if you're wise;
And the Japs' Tomohara and Teddymagara
Are only good Irishmin there in disguise.

—Jerry, the Car Pusher, in the Union Leader.

ACCOUNTED FOR.

"Young Spendem insists that he doesn't care for money."

"Of course not. He has none to care for."—Detroit Free Press.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

One trial will convince you that it is the best. Ask your dealer for the Frazer Axle Grease, and take no other. Every box has our trade mark on.

MR. DOOLEY ON THE OPEN SHOP.

(With apologies to P. F. Dunne.)

"Whut is all this talk that's in the pa-apers about the open shop?" asked Mr. Hennessey. "Why, don't ye know?" said Mr. Dooley. "Ra-aley, I'm surprised at yer ignerence, Hinnissey. Shure, 'tis star-rted be sich Shure, 'tis a shop where they kape th' dure open t' accommodate th' consthant sthream of min comin' in t' take jobs cheaper thin th' min whut has the jobs. 'Tis like this, Hinnessey —suppose wan of these free-barn citizens Dave M. tells us about is workin' in an open shop fer th' princely wages of wan large iron dollar a day fer tin hours. Along comes another free-barn son-of-o-gun, an' he sez t' th' boss: 'I think I cud handle th' job fer ninety cints.' 'Shure,' sez th' boss, an' th' wan-dollar man gets th' merry, jinglin' can, an' goes out into th' crool wurld t' exercise his inalienable rioghts as a free-barn Amerycan citizen, an' scab it on some other poor divil. An' so it goes on, Hinnissey. An' who gets the benefit? Thrue, it patriots as Dave Parry, Fred Job an' President Elyut of Har-rvard, t' bust up th' la-abor unions. They are afraid, Hinnissey, that th' la-abor unions will over-run this grand and glorious counthry of ours, an' there wud be no wan left t' arganize into Citizens' Alliances an' Business Min's Associashuns. An' so they boost th' open shop. Whut is th' open shop?

WM. KELLEY,

Secretary-Treasurer Local No. 704, Chicago.

saves the boss money, but he don't care no more fer money than he does fer his roight eye. It's all principle wid him. He hates t' see his min robbed of their indepindence, regardless of inithing else." "But," said Mr. Hinnissey, "these open-shop min ye minshun say they are fer th' unions. if properly conducted." "Shure," said Mr. Dooley, "if properly conducted. An' there ye ar're. An' how wud they have thim properly conducted? No strikes, no contracts, no scales, hardly iny wages, an' dam few mimbers." "'Tis a foine mon t' wur'rk in an open shop," said Hinnissey—Typographical Journal.

MONEY SAVED.

Muggins—So you finally mustered up courage to propose to Miss Springer, eh? What was the result?

Huggins—She dismissed me without ceremony.

Muggins—Oh, well, don't you care. The absence of ceremony saved you the minister's fee.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

FOILED.

Tramp—It is needless to ask the question, madam. You know what I want.

Lady—Yes, I know what you want badly, but I've only one bar of soap in the house, and the servant is using it. Come again some other time.—Glasgow Times.

The most despicable scamp in the world is the fellow who, too cowardly to come out in the open like a man, sneaks around trying to work little schemes to defeat some man or measure. One little cuss like that in an organization can keep a dozen real men busy watching him; but, like all mean things, he comes to an end sooner or later!—The Union Label.

The milk of some milkmen is no relation to the milk of human kindness.

READ IT BOTH WAYS.

The London Express prints this poem with a double reading. Read it as it stands, and woman is highly flattered, but read alternate lines (one, three, two and four of each verse) and the sentiment is very much the reverse:

Happy a man may pass his life
If he's directed by a wife;
If free from matrimonial chains
He's sure to suffer for his pains.

No tongue is able to unfold
The virtues in woman you behold;
The falsehoods that in woman dwell
Are almost imperceptible.

In woman's heart you'll see appear
Truth, darling of a heart sincere;
Hypocrisy, deceit and pride,
In woman never can abide.

Destruction, take the men, I say,
Who no regard to woman pay;
Who make the women their delight,
Keep always reason in their sight.

A school teacher boxed the ears of a pupil a few days ago. The boy told his mother, and the next day the teacher received the following note: "Nature has provided a proper place for the punishment of a boy, and it is not his ear. I will thank you to use it hereafter."

Working men organize unions to prevent injustice and to elevate the standard of labor.

That is called "interfering with free and independent labor."

Labor unions seek to control the apprentice system to the end that labor be not reduced to a starvation basis.—Rochester Labor Journal.

Occasionally men die of thirst, but more often they drink themselves to death.

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But for the dirt and filth, which George Innis is endeavoring to splash, some of his statements would be laughable. We have no wish to call any man out of his name, regardless of what he may be doing towards us, both as an officer of the organization and as a man. We will say, however, that George Innis is one of the most cheerful liars we have ever had the pleasure of meeting.

Kindly look up his issue of October 13th, and you will note that he says that his local union has seventeen members, but that he receives a salary of $18 a week to act as business agent. It is needless for us to go into any lengthy figuring to show the rank and file of the I. B. of T. that, though the members of our former Local No. 2, which by the way is now suspended for the nonpayment of per capita tax, are loyal union men, still we do not believe that seventeen of these members contribute so heavily to the treasury of their local union as to enable them to pay Innis $18 per week. You will have to make other excuses than that as to where you receive your salary.

In regard to your assertions concerning the payment of money to stenographers and so forth, we will simply say that Mrs. East was hired by the authority of the General Executive Board of the organization. She needs no commendation at our hands. She has taken every State and national convention of the United Mine Workers for years. She has taken the American Federation of Labor Conventions, and also a great many other labor organizations for years, and charges the International the same rates as those charged the United Mine Workers and the A. F. of L. She, the same as all other persons, working for the Teamsters' Organization, receive their salary when it is due. We cannot pass this matter, however, without saying that when a man becomes low enough to bring the names of respectable women into the controversy which you may have with the president of this organization, that your case is indeed one that needs bolstering up. If you have a personal grievance against Shea, he is able and willing to take his own part on any or all

occasions. He met you in the convention at Philadelphia, where you were too cowardly to utter the words which you have now printed in the paper which you seem to control, and which you will undoubtedly be too cowardly to reiterate when you are face to face with him in some future convention.

As a further proof of this I have written a letter to every member of the sub-committee of twenty-four, and in no case was there manhood enough to answer the communication.

Now about sending $1,000 a week to our homes. If we had $1,000 a week to send home, rest assured we would not be foolish enough to send it so that George Innis or any one else could have the statement to throw in our face. In that respect, George Innis, you know you are telling an untruth for the purpose of creating dissension and distrust. The records of our office show, however, that very few members are paying any attention to you or your ravings. We shall continue as heretofore to conduct the affairs of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters without fear or favor, doing our duty as we see it, and we shall cease to pay tribute to men like yourself for the purpose of retaining them within the ranks of our organization.

C. P. Shea.

The mail wagon drivers of New York certainly won a glorious victory in compelling the contractors to recognize their organization and grant them an increase in wages. It is a deplorable condition when the government's business is interrupted through the fact that men doing work for the United States cannot afford to pay their employes a decent living wage. Such wages as was paid the mail wagon drivers of New York City does not speak well for the great wave of prosperity which we read about.

When paying your dues see to it that the Secretary-Treasurer of your Local Union places a stamp upon your due book. Any member who pays his dues and does not receive a due stamp upon his book is simply throwing his money away. We shall certainly uphold any member who refuses to pay his dues into the organization when he does not have a due stamp placed upon his book. Should he not have a stamp upon his book for each month, the member would not be admitted into any other local union on a transfer, would not if becoming involved in a strike or lock-out receive any benefits from the International Union, and, in fact, when his book is not properly stamped is totally deprived of the rights and benefits of organization. Some secretaries fail to purchase stamps through zealousness for their local union, others for the purpose of defrauding the International Union, and others for the purpose of placing the fifteen cents in their own pocket. Every time a member pays his dues and does not receive a due stamp in return for the money paid, the Secretary is either defrauding his local union or the International out of the fifteen cents. Pay no dues unless you receive the monthly due stamp on your book.

The Magazine this month appears in a new dress and will bear this cover for the coming year. We desire to ask the members of the I. B. of T. to take an interest in the Magazine and write in such suggestions as they believe would assist in making the Magazine as attractive and interesting as possible. We ask all members to write articles for publication in the Magazine which will be of interest to the members of our organization.

The publications of the Employers' Association are teeming with praise of Mr. Innis and the others for what they are doing. They speak of it as the glorious work which the protest committee is performing. They believe by these means they will be able to accomplish that which they could

never do with their millions in a strike or lock-out. Employers' Association, —your agents may make a temporary impression upon some few of our members and they may neglect their duty to the International organization, but in the end the International Brotherhood of Teamsters will rise greater and stronger than ever before, as sooner or later these men will be shown in their true color.

Brother Malone, Secretary-Treasurer of Local No. 305, sends in a statement condemning the action of the disgruntled soreheads, and states that his local union is in a prosperous condition at the present time. Brother Malone feels that this is largely due to the interest taken in the organization by the local executive board and the hard and untiring work of Brother Buckley, the business agent. We are glad to know that the boys in Quincy are progressing along the right lines and hope that it will continue.

After all the noise which Mr. Bartlett, the lawyer from Detroit, made recently concerning what he was going to do with the officers of the International Union and despite the fact that George Innis is sending letters to local unions asking them to send him money and Mr. Bartlett will see that they are paid back out of the treasury of the International Union, as soon as he is placed at the head of it, they have yet failed to do anything except to work hand in hand with the Employers' Association and defame the object for which we are striving, viz., that of building up the membership of the organization. If there has been a loss in membership within our ranks, (and there surely has been) it can be laid at the door of such men as George Innis, who has been in the employ of the International Union for the last two years as an organizer. Their wish, however, at the present time is to lay the entire blame at the door of the General President and his office. Do they expect that the President and other officers can be at the office attending to the affairs of the International Union and be on the road doing the work which they were being paid to do. We had seven or eight organizers on the road last year, Mr. Innis, among them, but according to the decrease in membership as shown by the records of this office, they were unable to perform the duties for which they were being paid, viz., organize the unorganized teamsters. We cannot see where the General President is to blame for such inefficiency on their part. We do not see why he should be called upon to do the duties of his own office and still go into St. Louis or some other city, where we may have had George Innis on salary, and do the work which he should have done. It is impossible to be in more than one place at a time. If there has been a decrease in membership, it is due to the inefficiency of the organizers, as we have always contended. That was the reason George Innis was cut off the pay-roll of the International organization, that is, that he could not organize men when sent to do it. He could not organize the teamsters in Detroit, St. Louis or any other city where he was sent, and for that reason we were compelled to lay him off, and he is now endeavoring to destroy what others have built up by issuing infamous documents to disrupt the organization.

In the issue of Oct. 6th of the Michigan Union Advocate appears a very lengthy appeal condemning the members of the Trades Council of Detroit who demanded an investigation of the Michigan Union Advocate. The editor and manager of the paper appears to be very indignant because some of the true trade unionists in that city decided to investigate the methods under which this paper is conducted. They also print an editorial calling on all union men to rally to their support

and see that everything goes along in harmony in the Trades Council of Detroit. In other words, they ask that nothing be said about them or their management of the paper, which is supposed to be published in the interest of the trade union movement.

On the same page with the editorial appears a vicious and slanderous article written by a man who is supposed to edit and manage the paper.

We contend and are in possession of proof that this man Innis and another one of his committee of twenty-four are in direct collusion with the Employers' Association, and that the money needed to publish and send out these statements against the officers of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is being furnished by the Employers' Association. We charge that the paper is being printed and sent out throughout the country to the individual members of our organization for the purpose of causing dissension and eventually be the means of breaking up the International organization of the teamsters.

We know that the proof sheets of the circular sent out by Mr. Innis, Ray and Perkins were mailed to Chicago and were passed upon by a member of the Chicago Employers' Association before they were returned to Detroit to be printed. We have those sheets in our possession and can produce them at any time. We charge that Mr. Innis has no visible means of support and must be receiving salary from the Employers' Association, that the Michigan Union Advocate must also be receiving pay from the Employers' Association for printing such vile and slanderous statements, and we will say to you, that the plea which you make for mercy at the hands of the trade unionists of Detroit shows that there is something beneath the surface which you desire to cover, and is your reason for not wishing the investigation to go on, because a thorough investigation would certainly prove that men who devote their time to slandering officers of National organizations, in the manner in which your paper has been doing, are certainly in the employ of men who do not care for money, but who desire to accomplish that which they cannot through organization or oppression, viz., break up powerful union organizations. You may succeed in squelching the investigation which was started in Detroit in regard to the management of your paper by the aid of political influence among the delegates to a small council; you may be able to cover up your tracks for the time being, but eventually your acts will be probed to the bottom by true trade unionists of Detroit, and you will be shown to the movement in your true color, and the labor movement of Detroit will see to it that the paper which is now supposed to be published in the interest of the trade union movement, will become a true labor advocate and not a tool in the hands of men who will use whatever influence they have for their own personal gain.

The man Innis, who was going to create such wonderful changes in the conditions of the teamsters throughout the country, has lived in Detroit for the last seven or eight years, according to his own published statements, and worked in the interest of the teamsters' organization in Detroit. The International Brotherhood of teamsters has less than one hundred members in the entire city and they are split up into some four or five locals, just enough to hold a charter. The Cab Drivers in that city have been more progressive than any of the other locals and has a larger membership. We publish herewith a letter received from Brother Wheeler, of Local No. 8, of Detroit, which shows how the largest and most progressive union in the city of Detroit views the Innis proposition. They know the man and know him for what he really

is. They know that it is the salary which he has drawn from the organization for years that he is after.

We shall certainly comply with the request of Brother Wheeler and assist his local union in building up its membership, as it is not a hard matter to build up local unions who are not devoting their time to discussing and endeavoring to create dissension and secession in their meetings.

The following is Brother Wheeler's letter:

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 9, 1905.

C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I write to let you know that Local No. 8 is true to the International, as we will not enter this fight with other locals of this city. We are the only ones that take this stand.

We are on the gain slow, but with some help we could get on our feet once more. You will see by our report that we have gained from twenty-four to forty-two members in three months. I cannot take the time without something for it, but could build this local up if we could get some help from the International. Yours,

O. D. Wheeler.

On Monday, Oct. 2d, when Thos. L. Hughes, newly elected General Secretary-Treasurer, took office, he was agreeably surprised by a committee who came here from Chicago representing his friends in the labor movement in that city, who presented him with a diamond ring valued at two hundred dollars. Brother Farrell, of Local Union No. 705, was delegated by the several organizations of teamsters in Chicago who had contributed towards the purchase of the ring to come to Indianapolis and make the presentation to Brother Hughes. Just as he was about to assume the duties of his office Brother Farrell stepped forward and in a neat speech presented the ring to Brother Hughes with the well wishes of the teamsters of Chicago, who expressed the hope that he would always conduct the affairs of his office in such a manner that those who presented him with the ring would never regret their action. Brother Hughes responded and assured them that he would always endeavor to conduct himself in such a way that he would never deserve the condemnation of any one connected with the orgnaization.

The present contention of Innis in the Michigan Bladder is that we overpaid some of our organizers. Any local union desiring to receive the bills of Brother O'Neill for the months mentioned can do so by writing into this office and these bills will prove that Innis' statements are falsehoods. In fact, the bills of Brother O'Neill compare very favorably with those on file here from Mr. Innis, who has raised so much discussion about the money other people received.

Men who say that the Southern teamsters are not capable of doing something to better their conditions are surely mistaken, because the Cotton Teamsters, of New Orleans, have demonstrated their power to demand $3.00 a day for ten hours' work. They were successful through organization. So organize, organize.

We have no desire to bring any outsider into the controversy which George Innis is trying to raise between this office and himself. He seems desirous of thrashing out his troubles in a newspaper, something which every fair-minded person knows to be detrimental to the best interest of the organized labor movement. We feel that all controversies of this kind should be settled within our own ranks, but we cannot, however, let the statements go by which he is publishing in connection with the stenographer in the office of the General President.

During the strike in Chicago Miss O'Neil was brought there to do the work of the General President and to

assist in issuing statements to the press, etc., and those who were in Chicago at the time of the strike know she worked continuously in the interest of the organization. While there she received her usual salary of $15 per week, her railroad fare and hotel expense. However, when her expenses were published it was discovered that the office expense while there, consisting of rent for the room in which the meetings of the Executive Board were held, the meetings of the strike committees and such other work as was performed in connection with the strike, telephone bills, etc., were included, and which should not have been charged to her account.

When men of Innis' stamp endeavor to create dissension in the ranks of the organization because some one who is performing work in the interest of the organization receives their just dues, it is proof evident that Mr. Innis has no reasonable grounds to stand upon and we do not wonder that no one else in the country can be found to sign such statements as he is now issuing—but Innis.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

A shyster lawyer wandered from Detroit early in September looking for dope to base injunctions against the officers of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters upon. Arrived in Chicago and blew his trumpet of all the wonders he was going to perform by the aid of injunctions, receivers and protests. Chicago winds did not agree with him, he lost his courage and got cold feet. When last seen he was wandering with the goats on Goose Island chewing a copy of the Michigan bladder, presumably looking for the Chicago members of the knockers' sore-head club—might be walking back to Detroit. Farmers and tramps take notice. A reward of a large turnip will be paid for notice of his whereabouts. Notify Mayor of Goose Island.

We are in receipt of a communication from the ice drivers union of St. Paul pertaining to the action of a member of their local union, A. B. Walton, who has been suspended because of his action in misusing the funds of the local union while acting as Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. Walton is one of the sub-committee of twenty-four who has been sending out circulars from Detroit, but his local union informs us that his action is simply personal and not the wish of his local union and that they had nothing whatever to do with the committee.

Walton endeavored to destroy the local of which he was a member and not succeeding was an easy prey for the men who were endeavoring to create dissension in the ranks of the I. B. of T. Men who will misuse the funds of their organization and lend their name to be printed on literature, such as has been sent throughout the country are certainly not good members of the I. B. of T. and are working hand in hand with the Employers' Association in their endeavor to disrupt the teamsters' organization.

The Michigan Union Advocate just now is engaged in slandering the President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and incidentally trying to ward off an investigation that is being clamored for by the trade unionists of Detroit. The trade unionists are tired of members who are endeavoring to use them and their union for their personal gain.

A working man asks the privilege of having a voice in setting the price of his commodity, labor, and wants to be protected against the rapacity of trusts and combines.

That is called "anarchy."

A Rockefeller social function costs $35,000 and $3,000,000 worth of diamonds are on display.

That is called "evidence of prosperity."

What Our Organizers are Doing

Brother C. F. O'Neill has made a visit to all of the local unions in Buffalo and surrounding cities and towns and reports that the organizations are progressing. Buffalo local unions are building up in membership and the prospects are bright for the future.

Brother Fall reports adjusting agreement of Local No. 333, of Quincy, Mass., with the coal dealers, also the grievance of the Newspaper Wagon Drivers of Boston with the Boston Globe, the agreement to continue for three years and nine months. Local No. 242 having some controversy with their employers in regard to violation of schedule as to hours which they entered into with the local, Brother Fall was compelled to work with them and finally succeeded in getting it adjusted. He visited Lynn, Salem, Gloucester, Haverhill and Lowell locals and rendered them a little assistance. He reports members of the unions taking an active interest in the locals in the several localities and prospects bright for organizing in the future.

Brother Maguire, of Philadelphia, reports the locals there progressing and the formation of several new locals. The Philadelphia boys are taking a more active interest in the affairs of the organization since the convention and Brother Maguire feels that in the near future Philadelphia will have a Teamsters' organization second to none.

Brother Minihan has visited a great many of the local unions in New York City and reports that the action of the convention in connection with the Whitehead & Hoag Company has had good results, viz., the organizing of the teamsters who cart the products of the Whitehead & Hoag Company to and from New York City.

He reports that the prospects for our locals in New York and Jersey City are bright for the coming year; that the Jersey City locals are admitting members each meeting and are laying the foundation for a large and prosperous organization in that city. He also reports progress of new local unions in Newark, N. J.

Brother Tom Martin, of New York City, has devoted a great deal of his time during the last month in the interest of the Mail Wagon Drivers, who were out on strike. He reports that after a splendid fight put up by the men they won the strike. The members of this local worked hard to win the fight and have remained loyal to the I. B. of T., and Brother Martin worked hard with them.

Brother Martin reports prospects bright for organizing in the future.

Brother Albert Young reports settling the grievance in Peru, Illinois, to the satisfaction of all of the members who were locked out in that city, by having them returned to their former positions. Brother Young is on his way to Omaha, where the Teamsters are clamoring for some one to or-

ganize them. We hope he will be successful in his undertaking and that Omaha will soon be one of the best organized cities in the country.

Brother Geary, of St. Paul, reports everything progressing in the northwest district. The local unions are meeting with the employers and the general outlook is bright for the future.

Brother Longstreet, of Cincinnati, reports his local to be in good condition at the present time and the members working and organized workers rendering loyal support to the firms employing union men. The prospects are bright for a settlement with the firms who have been fighting our organization there for the last year.

Brother McGill, of New Orleans, has secured the affiliation of the Beer Wagon Drivers in that city and devoted considerable of his time to the interest of our Cotton Teamsters who were on strike there for ten hours and three dollars a day. The strike was settled in favor of the teamsters, they gaining every point for which they contended. This Local No. 254 is one of the most progressive organizations of the I. B. of T. Brother McGill has started out to organize Local Union No. 89 and reports prospects for a large organization of truck drivers in that city.

Secretary Wm. Kelly, of Local No. 704, writes in that the members of that local are all working and that there are not enough men to supply the demand for union coal teamsters in Chicago.

We are in receipt of a communication from Brother Bowlan, Secretary of the Joint Council, of San Francisco, and he reports everything progressing fine in California, with the exception of the trouble with the Bekin Van and Storage Company, where a strike has been on for the last three weeks. Members kindly take note that the Bekin Van and Storage Company are antagonizing the interest of the teamsters and working to their detriment in every way possible.

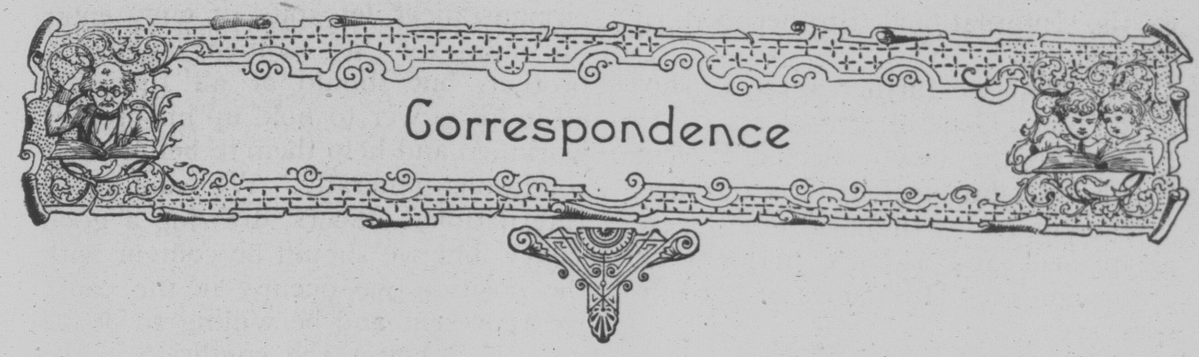
WELL DONE, JOHN MITCHELL!

At a meeting of miners held at Wilkes-Barre, August 21st, President Mitchell in the course of an address severely denounced a candidate for public office, urging his hearers to vote against him. The candidate was ex-Sheriff Martin, who had charge of the posse that killed seventeen striking miners at Latimer in September, 1897.

The denunciation was most richly deserved, and President Mitchell is to be commended. These miners were killed in cold blood, as witnesses testified at the coroner's inquest, though no one was punished. The men, it will be remembered, who were on strike, were marching in a body to another mine in order to have the strike spread to become effective, when they were halted by the sheriff and his force and commanded to turn back. Whereupon the strikers, to show that they were not armed, threw up their hands and, with them still extending above their heads, resumed their march. Hardly had they done so, than the sheriff and his men fired into them, not only killing almost a score, but severely wounding many more. In the pockets of none of the fallen men was there found a weapon of any kind; and most of them were shot in the back.

We join with John Mitchell, and exhort the workingmen of Wilkes-Barre to show at the polls that the tragedy at Latimer is not forgotten. —Bricklayer and Mason.

A man was mistaken for a hog and shot in the mountains of Kentucky the other day. This would not have been so strange in Chicago.—Atlanta Constitution.



Cincinnati, O., Oct. 5, 1905.

To the Teamsters Joint Council of Cincinnati and vicinity, Greeting:

Whereas, That selfish desire manifested by so many persons in the different spheres in life to either "rule or ruin" seems to have cropped out in some of the dissatisfied delegates who were seeking and failed to get office at our late convention, and who are now engaged in sending broadcast over our country disgraceful literature in the hope of creating a secession movement whereby they may obtain office; be it

Resolved, That this Joint Council hereby call upon its affiliated locals and ask them to do the same with their membership, to stand manfully together in defence of our International Union, and the officers elected at the Philadelphia convention, and spare neither time nor effort to make the I. B. of T. a formidable army of organized teamsters ready, willing and capable of battling for our rights as American wage earners in the future as she has in the past; be it further

Resolved, That we denounce any person or persons found to be implicated in the above mentioned plot as "non-unionists" and "traitors;" be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our records, and a copy sent to our magazine for publication; the same to be copied by such other labor papers as may so desire. Fraternally yours

J. E. Longstreet, of No. 164.

The above was adopted by the Teamsters' Joint Council of Cincinnati, O., Oct. 5, 1905.

John E. McGinn, Rec.-Sec.

Danbury, Conn., Oct. 5, 1905.

Hon. C. P. Shea:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is a brief account of our Labor Day celebration as I stated in my previous letter that we intended to have some 6,000 men in line. Owing to the very wet weather we were unable to have the showing we expected, but as it was our local with some members from the Bethel organization turned out about 100 men in the rain and every one of us were wet to the skin, but it showed the stuff members of the I. B. of T. are made of.

Under the auspices of the C. L. U. and the Gentlemen's Driving Club there was to be games, horse racing and automobile races, but on account of the rain they were called off, but from all accounts the visiting unions were used well and we hope to have a better time next year. Respectfully and fraternally yours,

M. Edwin Harrison, Cor.-Sec.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 7, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea, General President I. B. of T., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At the last regular meeting of our local union, Oct. 5th inst, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, I. That the officers and members of Local 709, Department Store Drivers, reaffirm their allegiance

to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

II. That we further agree to support our General President, C. P. Shea, and the newly elected Executive Board, during their term of office.

The officers of the local union were all present and a large majority of our members. The names of our officers are:

Mr. Wm. Collins, President.
Mr. Jo. Heydt, Vice President.
Mr. P. St. John, Sec.-Treas.
Mr. G. H. Denny, Rec.-Sec.
Mr. Jake Holland, Trustee, Ch,
Mr. J. R. Ferguson, Trustee.
Mr. David O'Rourke, Trustee.

I am, yours fraternally,
George H. Denny, Rec.-Sec., No. 709.

Petersburg, Ind., Oct. 1, 1905.
C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Thinking perhaps some of the brothers in other localities would like to hear from Local 369, I will again attempt to write a few lines for our magazine.

Bright and early on the morning of the 4th of September a goodly number of the brothers met at our hall, donned their buttons and badges, unfurled our banner, formed in line, marched to the depot and boarded the train for Evansville, to participate in Labor Day festivities at that place. A general good time was had and the brothers returned home in the evening seemingly well pleased with their trip. The expense of the trip was paid out of our local treasury. Having received the September magazine I have carefully read and reread Brother Shea's statement in regard to the charges brought against himself and others by the sub-committee. You can rest assured, Brother Shea, if the charges are false they will fall to the ground and yourself and the noble cause you represent will come out without spot or blemish and will be nobler, grander and shine brighter in the future than in the past. No good trade unionist should ever under any circumstances let spite or envy enter his mind for a moment against a brother, but should at all times do all in his power to hold up his brother workmen and help them to better their conditions generally. We can't all be International officers, drawing a good salary, but we should be content with the position we occupy in the cause we represent and be willing to do all we can to better the condition in the industrial world of each and every brother.

I very much regret that strife and discord has entered our ranks, but such seems to be the case, the muttering of which can be plainly heard in the distance, the smoke of battle can be seen ascending from hill top and valley; the Parryites are doing all in their power to push the fray, hoping that we may be made to cut our own throats. Let me say, my brother, the time has come when all good trade unionists should put their shoulder to the wheel and make a united effort to hold together one of the greatest, grandest and noblest union organizations on earth—the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Let's be up and doing, brother. It won't do to lie supinely on our backs and hug the delusive phantom of hope until our noble organization has been disrupted and destroyed. Local 369 has several tried and true brothers, who will be ever found in the front rank battling for the right. I am sixty years old, but expect to be found in the front ranks of the fray.

I understand that business agents or organizers are to be put in localities where they are thought to be needed and I will say to our International officers, that outside of the city of Evansville there is no other locality in the State of Indiana, south of the B. & O. R. R. that needs an organizer worse than this locality. Petersburg has (in Local 369) the best I. B. of T. union of any of the surrounding towns and as our local is not able to support an agent or organizer I trust

that the International officers will be able to devise ways and means by which an organizer can be placed in our locality. Local 369 has plenty of good, loyal, cool-headed brothers from which an organizer could be selected and we ask that Local 369 may be honored by the selecting of one of its brothers for the position.

Let me again implore the brothers to do all in their power to hold the brotherhood together and weed out those that are trying to disrupt the organization, if any such there be, and may the time come and that soon, when strife and discord may be banished from our ranks, and may peace, good will and brotherly love reign supreme in the International Brotherhood for all time to come.

Fraternally yours,
G. M. Mount, Cor.-Sec.,
Local 369, Petersburg, Ind.

Chicago, Sept. 25, 1905.
Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I have often intended writing for the journal, but have always been too busy. The demands of our local absorbs my time so thoroughly that I scarcely have time to get a little sleep, let alone writing for the journal. But at this time, I feel that I may be able, in my humble way, to do the brothers throughout the country some good, by telling them a few things about our newly elected traveling auditor, Brother Geo. Wm. Briggs, or as our local affectionately call him, "Wild Bill." "Wild" was prefixed to Bill for the enthusiastic manner in which he always engages in his undertakings. There is never anything too hard, or inconvenient for Bill to tackle. He is an early riser, and always stays to the finish; when it comes to work, he simply can't be beat.

Bill is one of the early members of our local, and I hate to see him go. But I feel, while Local 753 is losing one of its ablest workers, the teamsters of the country are getting a man who will enthuse new life into the organization.

Our Bill is now 37 years old, has worked at the milk business 14 years and 11 months, and is one of the few who is always on time. He is one of the old-timers, who, prior to our union, worked from 14 to 18 hours per day, and for the many years I have known him I never knew of him having a vacation. Being so thorough and methodical in his habits, that the boys often swear by Bill. Despite the many hours of toil each day, Bill has mastered shorthand and bookkeeping. I know of only one bad habit; he smokes. But now that we have elected him to one of the highest positions of the I. B. of T. I hope and trust that he will break himself of that mean, filthy and disgusting habit, smoking, and then help our brothers through the country to let the weed alone.

"Wild Bill" don't drink, and is always ready to lend a helping hand to the poor unfortunate who has become a slave to the cursed stuff—whisky. He is always ready and never too tired to go where the needs of the union call him. Being an old war horse in diplomacy and action, I feel that he will be able to accomplish much good for the teamsters.

The best that can be said about Bill is not good enough.

I remain, very respectfully and affectionately yours,

Steve C. Sumner,
Local 753, M. W. D. U., Chicago.

P. S.—I send you Bill's picture, please return same to me, 299 Austin avenue.

St. Paul, Sept. 22, 1905.
Mr. C. P. Shea:

Dear Sir and Brother—The circular letter sent out by Innis and his subcommittee was taken up at the meeting of our joint council and unanimously turned down, as we are going to stand by the action of the Philadelphia convention and we don't want

any more secession movement here. It is only the action of a few disappointed office-seekers. We are going to stand by our International President and all the rest of the Executive Board.

C. Hardy, President.
John Geary, Secretary.
Teamsters Joint Council, St. Paul.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26, 1905.
Mr. C. P. Shea:

Dear Sir and Brother—I enclose you circular letter sent us by Geo. Innis and am glad to state that our union at its last meeting condemned the action of the so-called protest committee and endorsed the action of the Philadelphia convention.

Fraternally yours,
Thos. C. Fox, Sec., No. 33.

Fort Worth, Texas, Sept. 25, 1905.
Mr. C. P. Shea, Editor I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—We are in receipt of a circular letter from Mr. George Innis, who styles himself secretary of the sub-committee. As Secretary and Business Agent of Local No. 65, I wish to make the following statement: I have represented Local No. 65 at every convention since the old T. D. I. U. was first organized. I have been an ardent supporter of Mr. Innis, except at Philadelphia, and I am free to say that my local is opposed to the tactics pursued by Mr. Innis and his eight or ten followers at Philadelphia, and especially since the convention. We recognize our conventions as our highest legislative authority and have always abided by its actions. I remember when at the Toledo convention Brother Helmcamp, of Local No. 65, secured the passage of a law reducing the per capita tax from 25 to 15 cents. These same sore-heads condemned him and predicted all kinds of disaster for our organization. What was the result? Doubled our membership in one year. At Niagara Falls this same Mr. Innis endeavored to get the action of Mr. Moffet repudiated and resorted to everything imaginable to get his friends to stand by him, simply because he saw there was no chance for him to secure the office of Secretary-Treasurer of the new organization. In that he failed. Again in Cincinnati, at that time he and others including myself were given the name Vaseline Club. After the election he and Mr. Furman got a few of the delegates together and organized a committee, Mr. Furman as Secretary. The object was to repudiate the election, but for reasons of their own nothing was done at that time. They came back to Philadelphia convention and after looking over the situation they, Mr. Innis and Furman, changed from the Vaseline Club to the side they had opposed at Cincinnati and endeavored to put themselves into the offices of President and First Vice President, and got gloriously defeated. Now they are sore and are attempting to make the rank and file of our organization think they are being defrauded. I wish to say I have been one of the International Trustees and at no time since we have been organized has our organization funds been used more to the interest of the rank and file than the last year.

Brother Longstreet, of Local No. 164, said in last month's magazine: Lay down the hammer, pick up the lines and drive on. I think if Mr. Innis and his followers have the interest of our organization at heart they should take Brother Longstreet's advice. But I think he is working for his own selfish interest. Now, as to charge in Mr. Innis' circular about the Vaseline Club, Mr. Innis knows the allegation as to membership and initiation is a lie; further, he was one of the number called the Vaseline Club at Cincinnati and that I was not asked to support any man for office or furnished any free drinks by the Club, while in Philadelphia, and as I was stopping at the Columbia, I am

in a position to say nothing of the kind was done. My advice to Mr. Innis is to go to work as a teamster, build up your city, be a loyal member.

I abide by the action of our convention; keep your personal grievances out of the papers and come to the next convention with your referendum proposition on the election of officers and I will support it. But your circular was ordered tabled by our local and I think every other local will do likewise.

Now to our members: Stand by your International officers; be true teamsters and pay no attention to a secession movement, as Mr. Innis wants to start. As Longstreet says, we had enough of that prior to the Niagara Falls convention. The I. B. of T. is supreme and we will stand by her as long as the required number remains to hold the charter and that will be after Mr. Innis and myself are both gone. I am, yours fraternally,

S. J. Thompson, Sec., No. 65.

Mr. C. P. Shea:

Dear Sir and Brother: Innis' proposition and recommendations were before our meeting last Sunday and they were placed in the waste basket, and I was instructed to communicate with you, assuring you that we will be the last union to secede from an organization that we pledge ourselves to support. Have no fear of us backing up a movement to disrupt the I. B. of T., even though our delegate's name appears as one of the committee. You know our action here in trying to get the independent union to affiliate with us. Our Business Agent, Laughran, is sick and has been for the last six weeks.

When we sent Bro. Laughran to the convention we did not instruct him. We knew that he would act as he has in the past acted in this city, for the welfare of the organization, and if he voted against you or any other member of the Ex. Board, it certainly was his belief for the best of the International. In reporting from the convention Bro. Laughran said that he signed a request to the A. F. of L. asking that in the future we would have a referendum vote electing our officers; nothing to do with the present election whatever. In explaining he said that of the 121 unions represented two-thirds voted for Furman, of Chicago.

And the first thing we find is a circular put out we believe throughout the country, bearing his name as a member of the committee, and to this he says it is without his knowledge or consent.

The only thing we believe Bro. Laughran was wrong in doing was to sign anything to give anybody a chance to herald it throughout the country, placing our local in a light that we were backing up a secession movement. We feel sore over that.

We have no kick coming with the International. We have received too much benefit.

This talk of falling off in the membership is to be expected. Look at the Mine Workers after their strike; their membership fell off one-third. Hasn't Mitchell been for the last two months holding mass meetings to get the stray ones back to get ready for the strike next spring?

I think if the present Executive Board would start out to lower the wages of the Teamsters the membership would greatly increase. Bigger results would be gained than by trying to organize. But you can't do it.

I believe we have had a successful two years under your administration: you have demonstrated that the Teamsters can and will strike and fight when necessary. We not being in a position to contribute to Chicago strikers, it does not mean that we condemn your action in that difficulty. We know how easy it is to have knockers knock. We felt very sore when we read that the Executive Board voted to shut off the benefits. It was a shame.

We have 136 members in our local,

and it keeps a man pretty busy keeping them out of trouble.

We found it very easy to organize three years ago, when we said we were going after more money; we struck and in two days got our $12. Now we find that we have to keep after them to keep them in the local.

In the last three years we only lost two men; they went scabbing in the collar starchers' strike.

Our trouble is very much similar to the Chicago trouble.

Prior to May 1 the collar starchers in the Cluett-Peabody (Chicago) Co. were locked out; they refused to starch collars at 2 cents a dozen; they were getting 4 cents.

Our position was bad and we realized it, so we instructed Bro. Laughran to see the boss teamsters doing work for Cluett-Peabody, and they made an agreement that our drivers would not draw the unlaundered collars; we never did, and our argument was that we should not at that time be asked to draw them, so they started to shove them out to us. We called his attention to it and he said they were all laundered. We kept this up for two days, and the different members of our union would say, "You dirty scab, you know you are drawing unlaundered collars!" so we instructed Laughran to see the boss, under no condition would we draw the unlaundered collars, so they shut down on the shipping, and only drew in and shipped by the National Express. They did the same in the other seven shops that were in the combine. Then they got scabs from New York to draw the goods out, and we refused to draw goods into the shop for the scabs to draw out. We finally had sixteen men laid off, and we paid them $9 a week. We have received eight weeks' strike benefit from the International, and that is about gone. We are paying five men now and I tell you it pinches hard.

Bros. Laughran and Ingalls are indicted for assault, first degree, charged with licking a scab and a deputy sheriff. Assuring you of our hearty cooperation in your efforts, I am, fraternally yours, A. L. Fletcher.

Dubuque, Iowa, Oct. 15, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea:

Brother: In reply to a letter from Local 62 in our October Magazine, I wish to state that I was with the crowd from Chicago, about forty in number, and not one of this crowd rode in the busses mentioned. A crowd of us were all loaded ready to start. The driver was asked for his button. He could not show one and the boys quit him. The delay caused by this interview was of sufficient length that after we had walked from the Lehigh Station to the Nickel Plate we missed our train. I believe our brother was misinformed, as no union rode in a bus or carriage of any kind on this occasion. And I can say without fear of contradiction that a better lot of boys never wore a teamsters' button than the crowd who missed the train at Buffalo on account of the busses being driven by scabs.

I remains yours of 567,

Daniel Melloy.

Oct. 17, 1905.

To Members I. B. of T.:

I wish to brand Mr. Innis' claim in the Michigan Advocate that President Shea put all new delegates on the committees at the Philadelphia Convention a deliberate lie. I can name several committeemen who have attended all the conventions of Teamsters since the old T. D. I. U. was first organized, among them Alex. Dijeau, Geo. R. Richardson, John Longstreet, —— Welch, H. Wendleton, and myself, and possibly others that I can't call to mind, and I wish to say that they are all men, including myself, that Mr. Innis has had hoodwinked for the past five or six years, and have stood by him in his selfish desire to get an office in the I. B. of T. But I for one got tired of Mr. In-

nis and his tactics, as I saw that he was out for his own selfish interest, and that I was imposing a hardship on my local by endorsing his actions. I wish also to state Mr. Innis induced Geo. Richardson and I to attend a caucus of his at Philadelphia, and we found the sole object was to elect Innis and one or two others to office by going to one side or the other and claiming a balance of power and demanding the election of Innis. I am informed Mr. Innis, or one of his representatives, approached Shea's supporters and offered to support Shea if in turn they would support Innis for office. This offer was turned down. Mr. Innis goes to the Turley, or anti-Shea crowd, and gets gloriously beaten, hence his fight on President Shea and the officers elected. Brothers, don't pay any attention to Innis' ravings.

This from a delegate who has attended all the conventions.

Jack Thompson.

No. 65, Fort Worth, Texas.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is my report for the month of September:

On the 1st and 2d I worked around in Brooklyn and in the evening attended mass meeting of Local 506 in Harlem. From the 4th to the 30th worked among the Mail Wagon Drivers, both night and day and won the strike of Local 537, which was settled the last day of the month. Fraternally yours,

Thomas Martin.

Chicago, Oct. 4, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a recent meeting of Local No. 733:

Whereas, Certain unscrupulous malcontents and disappointed office-seekers are endeavoring by the use of scurrilous pamphlets and other despicable methods to disrupt the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and engender a spirit of unrest and discord amongst the mebership; and

Whereas, Such degraded and contemptible methods are at variance with decent manhood and inimical to the best interest of organized labor; and

Whereas, We ignore with contempt the leader and his associates in the secession movement and denounce the bed-fellows and cohorts of the Employers' Association and Benedict Arnolds to the cause and purposes of the trades union movement, and

Whereas, Absolute and reliable information from our delegates to the Philadelphia convention, men of unimpeachable honesty and integrity, emphatically refute the allegations contained in the pamphlets made by Mr. Geo. Innis, now being circulated throughout the country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That believing in the fundamental principle that the will of the majority prevail, we the members of Local No. 733, in meeting assembled, hereby pledge our allegiance and fealty to President Shea and the newly elected executive board as expressed by the majority of teamsters through their representatives to the recent convention in Philadelphia, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the official magazine for publication, also one to Mr. Geo. Innis, of Detroit, Michigan. Fraternally yours,

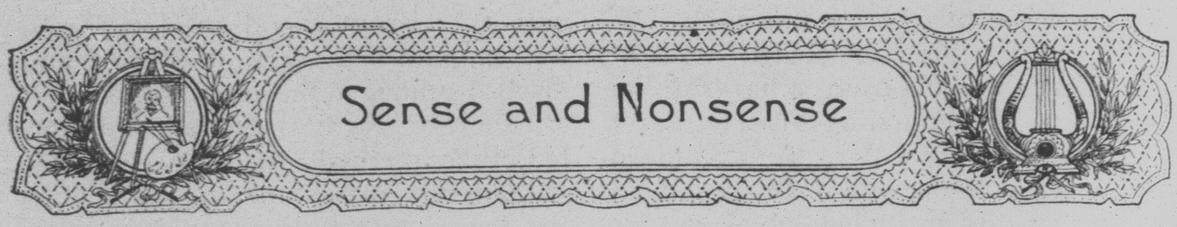
Wm. O'Connell, Pres., No. 733.
Owen McGinnis, Sec.-Treas., No. 733.
Geo. Mitchell, Rec.-Sec., No. 733.

Custom House Officer—Madam, have you anything dutiable to declare?

Madam—No, my trunk contains simply wearing apparel.

Officer (after examination of the said trunk)—What do you call these six bottles of whisky?

Madam—Oh, those are nightcaps.



HOW HE VIEWED IT.

There was a carriage accident in a town in Scotland. A brougham containing two ladies was run away with down a steep hill. The noise and clatter of the horses' hoofs on the flags with which the town was paved were terrific. A Scotch farmer who was walking on the footpath turned to watch the carriage disappearing in the distance and said to his companion. "For us who see it, it is indeed a fearsome sight, but for those who are inside it must be a rich spiritual experience!"—London Gentlewoman.

HAD NO INFLUENCE.

During a municipal election held in Fifeshire a young woman who was canvassing on behalf of one of the candidates called at a workingman's house, the door of which was opened by the good wife.

"I have called to solicit your vote on behalf of Mr. W.," said the young woman.

"But it's not me has got the vote. it's ma man," replied the woman.

"Yes," said the young woman, "but you can influence him."

"Me influence him!" said the good wife. "I hae nae influence wi' him. Only this morning I askit him to wash the floor before he went out, and he would nae do it."

THE BEST KIND OF WAIVING.

"Didn't it do you good to see the people waving flags and handkerchiefs in our honor?" said one Russian diplomat.

"Yes," answered the other. "But it did me more good to see Japan waiving the indemnity." — Washington Star.

PREFERS HADES TO POLITICS.

Ex-Judge Samuel Miller, of Mercer, Pa., who has recently finished twenty years of the bench, and who thinks a political rest is due him, wrote a letter to the Western Press, a local paper, in which he says:

"Every now and then some cuss uses your columns to mix me up in politics. The last item was in last week's Press that I am opposing the election of Prof. Ghering. I have no more interest in the election or defeat of the professor than I have in the eclipse of the moon. I've had all the politics I want. One United States District Attorney, George Jenks, asking about moving to Washington, said if given a choice between Washington and hell he'd take hell, and so if I am given a choice between Pennsylvania politics and hell, I'll take the same choice Jenks did.

"Of course, I'd want some reasonable assurance that I'd be reprieved at the end of three months."

WORTH HEARING.

Whenever the Lord "calls" a minister from a pastorate worth $5,000 to one that pays but $1,000 per annum, I will go to hear him preach.—Brann's Iconoclast.

O'CONNELL ON PEEL.

O'Connell said of Sir Robert Peel, for whom he had a loathing and contempt, "that his smile is like the silver plate on a coffin."

STRANGE BUT TRUE.

The manufacturer insists upon setting the price on the labor he buys and the goods he sells.

That is called business.

NOT IN SILENCE.

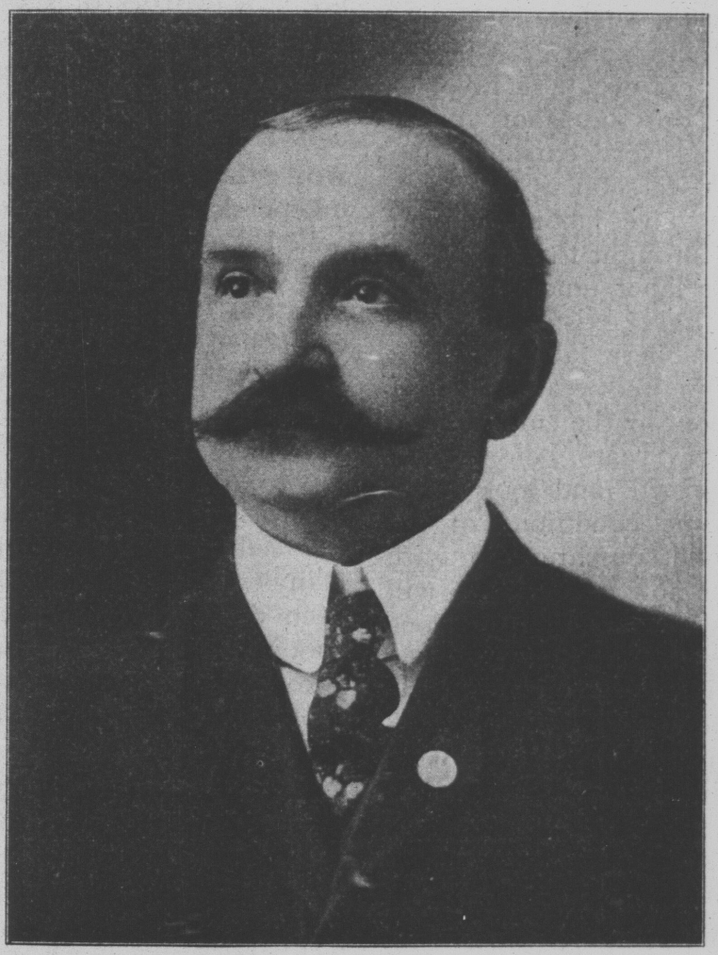
"You're forever trying to give the impression that you're a martyr." snapped Mrs. Henpeck. "I suppose you want everybody to think that you suffer in silence?"

"No," replied Mr. Henpeck; "I suffer in the perpetual absence of silence. A little silence would be a positive pleasure to me."

INGENIOUS.

"Jimmy," said the teacher after reading the youngster's "note from his father," excusing Jimmy's absence from school the day before, "it seems to me your father's writing is very much like yours."

"Yes," replied Jimmy, unabashed, "father ain't had no education, and I'm learnin' him."



CHAS. DOLD,
President Chicago Federation of Labor.

THE DOCTOR'S ADVICE.

"Say, doc, do you think I ought to give up smoking?"

"Well, yes, I think it would be a good thing for you to do that, at least until you feel able to pay me for pulling your little girl through the scarlet fever two years ago."—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE LIMIT.

Clara—I'm afraid Charles is a hopeless gambler.

Belle—Why?

Clara—Because, when he threw a dollar into the collection box at the charity concert he tossed it to see if it would come down head or tail up on the plate.

THE OPEN SHOP.

Rev. David Morgan, Superintendent
Bethel, St. Paul, Minn.

The contest going on now between the typographical union and the typothetæ is not alone for the reduction of hours to eight, but a contest upon the open shop.

The employers contend that they have the right to employ whom they please without any reference from the union. This on the surface looks like a reasonable demand, and most people at first thought will decide in favor of the employer. But the labor union contends that its very existence depends upon a closed shop.

Why do we have labor unions? What necessity brought them into existence? While labor unions in some form or other have existed for centuries, yet the modern labor union is only about a hundred years old, and was brought about by the employer. If we go back a few years, before labor unions were formed, and look for a moment upon the conditions of the laboring man and compare them with the treatment he now receives, we will at once be convinced that labor unions are a great blessing to the workingmen. He was in many respects worse than a slave, for slaves are as a rule well fed and housed, and not overworked, as their lives are worth something to their masters. But not so with the workingmen. They were compelled to live in the companies' houses (which were, most of them, miserable hovels), for which they paid exorbitant rents. They fed at companies' stores which kept often the poorest foods at the highest prices, clothed in like manner, cared for when sick by companies' doctors, and buried by the companies' undertakers—all at great expense to the workingmen. Money was almost unknown, as a pay day would be once in three months; and if much was due the man, plans were at once adopted by the employer to reduce his wages, or dismiss the man who desired to save. He was compelled to work from twelve to sixteen hours a day and receive the lowest possible wages. Women and small children were compelled to labor in order to make a living, and they were found in mills, factories, and mines by the thousands. If the working man went out on a strike for any cause, he was with his family turned out of the companies' houses, the store closed, and with no money or credit, he must go back to work or starve. If he left the place he would find himself upon the black list and could not secure employment elsewhere.

The labor union has changed this worse than slave into a self-respecting, independent workingman. It has compelled Legislatures to forbid women and children working at many of these vocations, has regulated the hours and compelled better sanitary conditions. He gets his pay each week or every two weeks in the money of the realm instead of the scrip of the companies. He lives where he likes and buys where he likes. His hours have been reduced to ten, often nine, and now in many trades to eight. His wages have been doubled and in every way his condition improved. Besides, strikes and lockouts have been reduced, and the majority of cases of dispute settled by arbitration.

It is no wonder the labor union is very dear to the heart of the workingman. Of course, it costs him considerable time and money to maintain this organization. It not only helps him in his strike against his employer, but brings him into a close fellowship with his brother workman, who helps him in sickness or death, and when out of employment helps him to secure another job. He knows well that unless he can induce his fellow workmen to join with him and share in the burdens of the union, that there are plenty of workingmen who will enjoy these benefits that the union has brought without being willing to pay one cent toward sustaining the very institution that has brought this blessing, for re-

member, the employer pays the same wages to nonunion men as to the union man and gives them the same improved conditions. I have served upon several arbitration commissions where disputes existed between the employer and employees, that cost the union considerable money in order to avoid a strike; but the nonunion man is never known to contribute a cent, and yet he gets all the benefits secured. Do we realize that all secret societies and other helpful societies are closed shops? Yes, even the church itself. The union requires no more than does the Methodist Church. We ask those who desire to become members, and enjoy its benefits, to subscribe to our doctrines, to obey our laws and rules, and to contribute to its support. But suppose the people demanded to enjoy all its privileges, but not perform its duties or support the same, how long would the church exist? The union man well knows that unless he can maintain his union he will soon see a reduction in wages and the old conditions soon return. Look at the condition to-day of the workingmen in the South, where unions in many trades and factories do not exist, and see the miserable condition under which both white and black exist and the impossibility of getting laws to protect women and children.

The closed shop is a guarantee to the public (who are the largest factors after all), who buy the goods manufactured, that if the "union label" is upon the goods the workingman has been well paid and the goods made under good sanitary conditions. To say the demands of some labor unions are unjust cannot be denied. But let us not forget that it is human to err. that even the church makes mistakes; and let us also not forget that the typothetæ is as much a union of employers as the typographical union is of workingmen, and their rules are as severe on each other as the men's are. It is always a sad sight to me to see any part of our United States Army. I am sorry that we need them, but as long as other nations are armed I suppose we must have our army and navy; and so long as employers are organized and ever ready to take advantage of the employee, so long the men must be organized to meet them. It is absurd for the employers to dictate what kind of organization the men shall have, as for other nations to try to dictate what kind of army or navy we shall possess.

Let us all pray that the day may soon come when both employer and employee can meet as brothers, and when both will be willing to throw away their weapons of warfare and settle all disputes by the Christian principle of arbitration; but until that day comes the working man must protect himself as best he can and with the best equipments he can find, which to him is a strong union and a closed shop. The workingmen have as much right to say with whom they will work as the employer has to say whom he will employ. History has proven that it is only by insisting that all workingmen shall be union men is it possible for them to maintain their union. This, then, in a word, is a contest to determine whether the labor union shall exist or not. Therefore the workingman will ever contest for the closed shop, as the existence of his union depends upon it.—Northwestern Christian Advocate, Oct. 11, 1905.

Boy—Is a dollar a week all I'm to get?

Superintendent—Oh, no; besides your salary you will learn the business.

Boy—And when I learn the business, do I get more pay?

Superintendent—Oh, dear, no. When you are worth more we shall let you go, and take another boy and let him learn the business.—Boston Evening Transcript.

The same thing over again is better than nothing.—Dallas News.

AN OLD STORY WITH A MORAL.

A miller and his son were driving their donkey to market to sell him.

"Two fools," cried some girls, "to walk when they might ride."

"Right," said the miller; "get up my boy and ride."

"What is the world coming to," said the elder as they passed, "the young ride and the old walk."

"Right," said the miller; "get down, my son, and walk."

"A hard father," cried the woman, "to make his son walk while he rides."

"Right," said the miller, "jump up, my boy, and ride with me."

"What brutes," said a passerby, "to overload a poor donkey like that. If they had any pity they would carry the donkey themselves."

"Right," said the miller, and with his son's help, he tied the donkey's legs together and slung him between them on his staff. The crowd cried, "Bravo!" but as they passed a stream the donkey burst his bonds, and falling into the water was drowned.

"It serves us right," said the miller. "In trying to please everybody, I have pleased nobody and have lost my donkey into the bargain."

SHE GOT IT.

"What do you think of brass bands?" asked he, thinking of the free concerts at the park.

"Brass bands are better than none," replied she, contemplatively gazing at the third finger of her left hand, "but what's the matter with a gold band?" —Fort Worth Record.

A band of rich men combine to prevent changes in administration that might injure their schemes.

They are called "conservatives."

A financier steals a million entrusted to his care.

He is hailed as a "Napoleon of finance."

BUT THE CLERK DIDN'T.

A young lady walked into a store on Hiram street the other day and selecting a piece of cloth asked what it was worth. "Four kisses per yard," said the polite clerk. The fair young lady, abashed a moment, replied that she would take four yards. The cloth was cut off, nicely wrapped up and handed to the fair purchaser, who received it with a smile and said: "Send the bill around to my grandmother; she will settle it."

LONG ON NUTMEGS.

A young housekeeper went to a grocery to order some supplies. It was her first experience, and she knew nothing about the usual quantities. On her list she found the item "nutmegs."

"Nutmegs, yes, ma'am. How many, please?"

"Oh, I think one pound will be sufficient. You see, there are only two of us."

When she saw the pile of nutmegs required to make a pound she was astonished, but she was also game.

A BROAD HINT.

Hostess—You appear to be in deep thought, Tommy.

Tommy—Yes'm. Mamma told me if you asked me to have some cake I was to say some thing, an' I've been here so long now I forgot what it was.

EXPERIENCE.

Mrs. Annex—This must be the new cook now, John. I hear a cab stopping at the door.

Mr. Annex—You had better show her the house, dear, while I go and tell the cabman to wait.

AFFLICTED ALIKE.

The Modiste—Madam, it is impossible to get any money out of your husband.

The Customer—Well, don't I have the same trouble?

OBITUARY

Danbury, Conn., Oct. 5, 1905.
Hon. C. P. Shea:

Dear Sir and Brother—It becomes my painful duty to chronicle the death of our late esteemed brother, Dwight Sutton, and at the last meeting of Local 151, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Allwise Ruler to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, Dwight Sutton; be it

Resolved, That we have lost an esteemed brother and the family a loving husband and father.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family; a copy sent to the Danbury Evening News, and one to our International President, C. P. Shea, to be published in our journal, and a copy to be placed on the minutes of our meeting.

Resolved, That in the death of our brother, we recognize the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death, for we, too, must die when we receive the call, be it morn, at noon or in the evening. Respectfully and fraternally yours,

M. Edwin Harrison, Cor.-Sec.

St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At a regular meeting of the Piano Car Drivers and Helpers, Local No. 784, I. B. of T., Oct. 5, 1905, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to enter our ranks and take from us our esteemed brother, Jule Kuntz, and

Whereas, He always upheld union principles and had a helping hand and kind word for all; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of Local 784 extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and that we drape our charter for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes; a copy sent to the family and a copy to our International magazine.

John S. Reed
Wm. Skeen,
Chas. Ritter,
Committee.

South Chicago, Oct. 16, 1905.
Mr. C. P. Shea:

Dear Sir and Brother: On the evening of Oct. 7th, 1905, one of our most beloved brothers, Mr. Albert Dankeret, was accidentally struck by a train and killed, and the following resolutions of condolence were passed:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Albert Dankeret,

Resolved, That we mourn the loss of him and sympathize with his relatives and friends in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days; and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this Local Union, a copy sent to the parents, and a copy sent to our official magazine for publication. Sincerely yours,

(Signed.) A. Merrill, Rec. Sec.
J. Yager, Pres.

Pittsburg, Oct. 9, 1905.
C. P. Shea:

Dear Sir and Brother—At the last meeting of the Carriage Drivers, Local No. 448, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved brother, William Meltz; be it

Resolved, That we mourn his loss and sympathize with his relatives and friends; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, and that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be published in our magazine. Fraternally yours,

Edward Long, Rec.-Sec.

RESOLUTION.

Whereas, The statements contained in the circular are wholly untrue and not founded upon facts; and,

Whereas, The General Teamsters have no desire to be classed as men who are not abiding by the majority action of the convention; be it

Resolved, That we condemn the action of the men who are styling themselves a sub-committee and request the rank and file and local officers of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to pay no attention to these men, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our records and a copy sent to our magazine for publication.

The foregoing was unanimously adopted by Local 291, General Teamsters, Newport, Ky.

Chas. Gilb, President.
Chas. Schneider, Sec.-Treas.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 11, 1905.
Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Brother—At our last regular meeting, Wednesday, Oct. 11th, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, The great Spirit in his infinite wisdom removed from among us E. N. Benson, one who was endeared to all as a comrade, friend and brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That in recognizing the depth of sorrow in which his family is plunged, we extend to them out heartfelt sympathy and fraternal regard, in this hour of grief and sorrow, and assure them that we share with them their sorrow and loss, and as they will miss him from their home, so we will miss him from our circle.

Resolved, That our chapter be draped in mourning for thirty days: also that a copy of these resolutions be furnished the I. B. of T. Magazine; also the employer and employee for publication, and a copy spread upon the records of this Local.

E. R. Hegg,
Corresponding Secretary Local 206.

HIS VARIED SUITS.

McFlub—He pressed his suit, donned it, called on his girl, pressed his suit, won and married her, and now he has applied for a divorce.

Sleeth—And the lawyers are pressing his suit now, eh?—Pittsburg Post.

CERTAIN TEST.

He—But why do you think your new photographs are horrid?

She—Because all my girl friends ask for one and none of my men friends do!

"Do you own your own house?"

"No; we've had the same cook for ten years."

The Frazer Axle Grease

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